

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

NEW SERIES No. 5014.

三月廿四十三號

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1905.

三月廿四十三號

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
HEAD OFFICE—**HONGKONG**.
RESERVE FUND—\$10,000,000.
SIGHT RESERVE—\$10,000,000.
SILVER RESERVE—\$15,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP. TO \$10,000,000.
COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS—
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.
H. A. HAUPT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
C. W. DICKSON, Esq.,
E. GORE, Esq.,
C. R. LATHAMAN, Esq.,
G. H. MICHNA, Esq.,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
CHIEF MANAGER—
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH,
MANAGER—
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
10% GROSS—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of a per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 4% per cent. per annum;
For 6 months, 5% per cent. per annum;
For 12 months, 6% per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1905. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% per
cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
from Siodoor more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on **FIXED**
DEPOSIT at 4% per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1905. [23]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—\$5,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—**SHANGHAI**.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: **BERLIN**.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking,
Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS: AND
BANKERS:
Koenigliche Schatzbank (Preussische
Staatsbank); Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank; S. Bleischroeder.

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warthaue & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.; M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne; Frankfurt
Jacob S. H. Stern; Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg;
Sal Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,
Sub-Manager.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [24]

Intimations.

JAPAN

COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—**1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO**.
LONDON BRANCH—**34, LIME STREET, E.C.**
HONGKONG BRANCH—**PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICEHOUSE STREET**.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Tientsin, Chinkiang, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Madura, Koro, Shimonoseki, Sasebo, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Milke, Hakodate, Nippon, Co.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.O. and A.P.O. coded).
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Milke, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Fujisawa, Hokoku, Hondo, Chimonoseki, Matsuda, Manoura, Oshima, Otsuji, Sasebo, Tsubakuro, Yashimoto, Yoshi, Yosukihara and other Coals.

SH. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong. [25]

WHEN YOU SEND YOUR "BOY" FOR

Fresh Australian Butter

See that he gets the "Princess" brand, the best made in Australia.
The wrapper of every pat bears our name and address.

THE MUTUAL STORES, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. [26]

TELEGRAPH.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
The Underwriters Agents of the above
Company are prepared to accept Proprietary
and Foreign and Chinese Risks in
Contract with the Mutual Stores
and Steersen & Co.,
10th Street and May, London, E.C. [27]

TELEGRAPH.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY
LTD. have now 4000 cubic feet of
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.
Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.

W. PARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1905. [28]

TELEGRAPH.

LESSONS IN VIOLIN, GUITAR, MAN-
DOLINE, and in MUSIC by a Teacher
of Experience.

For terms, apply to

3, PEDDER STREET,
(Opp. Cotton & Co.).

Hongkong, 1st September, 1905. [29]

TELEGRAPH.

MUSIC LESSONS.

10 Casks of 175 lb. net \$4.75 per Cask
in Factory.

In Bags of 250 lb. net \$2.50 per Bag

in Factory.

SH. 175 lb. net \$1.25 per Bag

in Factory.

Hot and Cold Water Baths and Shower Baths.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [30]

TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPH

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,363 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN,"	1,338	G. F. Morrison, R.M.R.
"FATSHAN,"	2,260	R. D. Thomas.
"HANKOW,"	3,073	G. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	1,995	J. J. Lessius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8:30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10:30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8:30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"	1,998 tons	Captain W. E. Clarke.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 3 P.M. Departures on Sundays at Noon.		
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.		

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	219 tons	Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7:30 A.M.		

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STREAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	588 tons	Captain W. A. Valentine.
"NANNING,"	59	C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yenki, Maining, Kienchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shu-Hing, Luk-Po, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures, from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8:30 A.M.

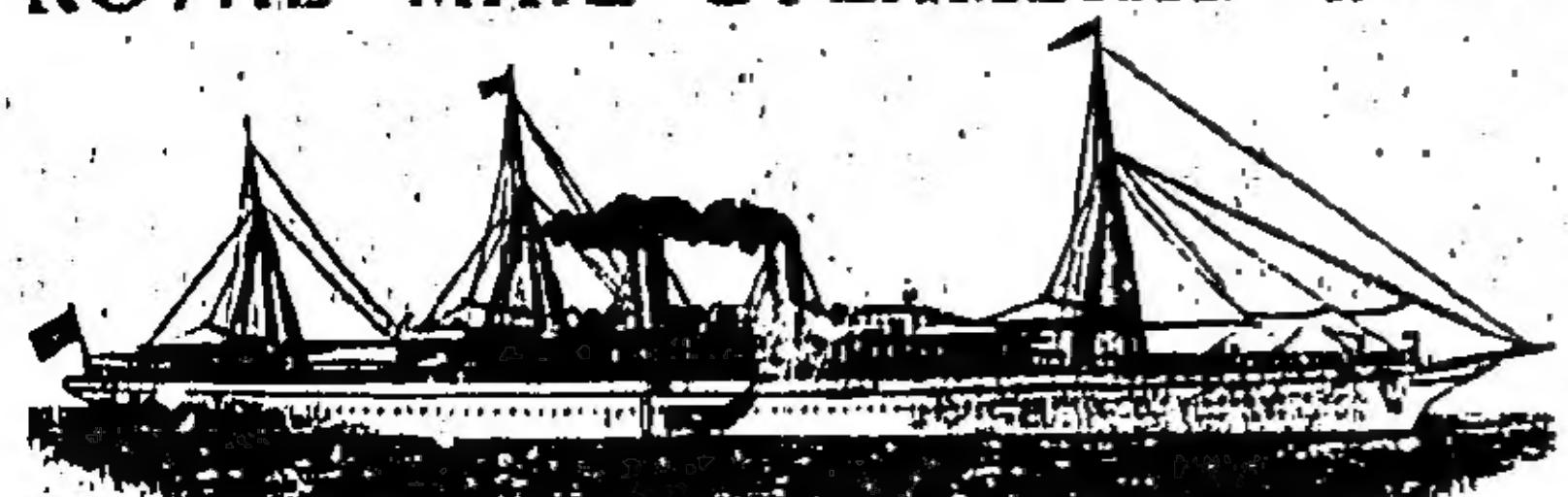
FARES:—Canton to Wuchow Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.

Canton to Tak Hing Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.

Canton to Samshui Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN,"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.	Jan. 3
"EMPEROR OF CHINA,"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.	Jan. 31
"ATHENIAN,"	7,440	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.	Feb. 17
"EMPEROR OF INDIA,"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.	Feb. 28
"TARTAR,"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.	Mar. 17

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOREA, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PATLIAL OVER-LAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE, Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence \$60. via New York \$62.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail \$40. "42.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Rout s, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Hongkong, 20th November, 1905, Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [10]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OESTERREICHISCHE DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Routes to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMER.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
C. FERD. LAEISZ	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	4th Dec.	4th Dec.	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	4th Dec.
Meyerdekers	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)				
SITHONIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	22nd Dec.	22nd Dec.		
Brehmer	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)				
	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	10th Jan.	10th Jan.	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	10th Jan.
	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)				
	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	24th Jan.	24th Jan.		
	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)				
NUBIA	NEW YORK VIA SUZÉ.	About		NEW YORK VIA SUZÉ.	About
Habel	with liberty to call at the Malabar coast.	11th Jan.			
	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,				
	HONGKONG OFFICE,				
	King's Rd. Buildings.				

Hongkong, 25th November, 1905.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,
60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlour are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My tattoos are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained elsewhere, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage & besides many others of high rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,

AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers

and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD

WEDNESDAY, 6th December.

PRINZ HEINRICH

WEDNESDAY, 20th December.

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH

WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, 1906.

GNEISENAU

WEDNESDAY, 17th January.

ROON

WEDNESDAY, 31st January.

PREUSEN

WEDNESDAY, 14th February.

ZIETEN

WEDNESDAY, 28th February.

PRINZESS ALICE

WEDNESDAY, 14th March.

BAYERN

WEDNESDAY, 28th March.

PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD

WEDNESDAY, 11th April.

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH

WEDNESDAY, 15th April.

SACHSEN

WEDNESDAY, 9th May.

PRINZ HEINRICH

WEDNESDAY, 6th June.

ROON

WEDNESDAY, 13th June.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of December, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD, Capt. H. Kirchner, with MAIIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 4th December, and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 5th December, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 5th December.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE,
VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, SIMPSONHAFEN, HERBERT SHOEHR, MATUPI, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration).

STEAMERS.

TONS

SAILING DATES.

WILLEHAD

TUESDAY, 12th December.

PRINZ WALDEMAR

TUESDAY, 9th January.

PRINZ SIGISMUND

TUESDAY, 6th February.

ON TUESDAY, the 12th December, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship WILLEHAD, Capt. Ph. Ob

Intimation.

WM. POWELL,

LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,
Des Vieux Roul.GOODS
FOR
LADIES
WEAR
NOW ON SHOWIn our fine
LARGE WINDOW,
COMPRISING:—
TWEED & CLOTH
COSTUMES.
AUTUMNJACKETS.
GOLF CAPES,
OPERA CAPES,
FUR CAPES,
STOLES,
NECKLETS,
JACKETS,
and
MUFFS.BLOUSES,
SHIRTS,
and
GOLF JERSEYS.GLOVES,
BELTS,
FEATHER
STOLES,
DRESS SKIRTS
and
UNDERSKIRTS.NEWEST SILKS
AND
DRESS
FABRICS.SMART
MILLINERY.All the above Goods have just
arrived from Europe.

PRICES MODERATE.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1905.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,
the 30th November, 1905, at 11 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vieux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
INCLUDING
HANDSOME SIDEBOARD, BRASS
BEDSTEAD, DRAWING ROOM SUITE,
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 29th November, 1905. [1166]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
SATURDAY,
the 2nd December, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vieux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE SELECTION OF
ENGLISH GOLD AND DIAMOND
JEWELRY,
(Suitable for Xmas' presents),
BRONSON'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
LADY'S GOLD WATCHES, BRACELETS,
CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS AND HAIR
PINS, DIAMOND NECKLACE, GOLD
BROOCHES, PEARL HAIR PRESS, &c.,
&c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—As usual.HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 28th November, 1905. [1167]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have
instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
MONDAY,
the 4th December, 1905, at 1 o'clock in the
afternoon, at their Sales Rooms, in
Ice House Street.IN ONE LOT,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTIES.Registered in the Land Office as INLAND
LOT No. 576 and FARM LOT No. 65. These
Properties comprise No. 4, Seymour Road and a
house now in course of erection, known as
"Glensealine." The total area of the above
Lots is 10,450 square feet. The t.o. Crown
Rent is \$88.Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be
obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors,
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
1, Des Vieux Road Central,
and from the Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1905. [1172]

To Let.

TO LET.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS FOR
GENTLEMEN.1 LARGE DOUBLE ROOM and 1 SINGLE
ROOM, Central Position.
Apply to—
9, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
Hongkong, 25th November, 1905. [1161]

TO LET.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM in healthy
locality.
Apply to—
"X,"
C/o The Hongkong Telegraph,
Hongkong, 6th November, 1905. [1120]

TO LET.

NO. 4, CLIFFON GARDENS, Conduit
Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1905. [1061]

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [991]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 1, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy
Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, formerly
in occupation of the Steam Laundry
Co., Ltd.
No. 1, RYPON TERRACE,
Polo Ground.
OFFICES in course of erection, CO-
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIRR),
GODOWNS; PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1905. [693]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and
they are warned against paying more than
TEN CENTS (10cts.) per Single Copy.THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 29th September, 1905.

THE LIAO-CHAU MASSACRE.

The *Barber Daily Mail* (Singapore) of 29th
November writes editorially:—The latest explanatory advice concerning
the origin of the Lien-chau massacre show that
it arose from the indiscretion of one of the
missionaries who, however, was one of those
who managed to escape with his life. Mission-
aries are, like the rest of us, but human beings
and prone to err. As a rule they are inclined
to take for granted the existence of a friendly
sentiment which, if it does exist at all, is gene-
rally not strong enough to have any appreciable
weight against a popular anti-foreign move-
ment when the crisis comes. The Boxer out-
break was evidence of the fact that there still
exists in the interior of China, if not at the treaty
ports, a strong anti-foreign sentiment, which
the suppression of that movement has prob-
ably only served to accentuate. The boycott
has also tended to keep alive this feeling by
showing the more rabid class that the better
and more intelligent class are one with them so
far as feeling that a grievance against the
foreign devils really exists.But horrible as the atrocities at Lien-chau
were, they cannot compare with those which
have been repeatedly perpetrated in Russia by
our excellent Christian brothers of the Greek
persuasion. There are also plenty good evi-
dences that the German troops in China, and
German and Belgian officials in Africa, not to
speak of one or two French officials in Cochinchina
have performed some deeds which in
real barbarity are fully as bad as those of Lien-
chau. Our American friends also have a pen-
chant for negro-baiting, and scarcely a year
passes but what one or more negroes in some
section of the United States is burned alive at
the stake for a real or imagined crime. It ill
becomes us Europeans, then, to pride of our
superiority over the savages of Lien-chau.
The veneer of civilisation is but a veneer, after
all, and a thin one at that. We have our own
hoodlums at home and they are fully as bad a
lot to handle as any Police could care for. The
main difference between their barbarity and
that of China is that our own hoodlums are less
clannish and hence lack cohesion and the
ability to carry things with as high a hand as
they otherwise might. It is also probable that
they are a much smaller proportion of the total
population than is true in China, where the
people have not had the benefits of our much-
vaunted civilisation.In viewing the Lien-chau affair, then, it must
be taken into consideration that a foreigner is
a rarity in that locality; that he is a natural
object of suspicion, all things being, consider-
ed; that offence was given by one of the
missionaries; that the rioting was started by
the younger and rougher element in opposition to
the desire of the older men concerned in the
religious festival which was interfered with
that the discovery of a skull in the hospital
further excited the ignorant, and that an honest
effort was apparently made by the officials, ele-
ment to protect the hated objects of the mob's
wrath, which is not usually the case in the
land of the free and the home of the brave.
The missionary who goes into such a district
should bear in mind that he takes his life in
his hands, and should be a man of tried discre-
tion, a man who would make every effort to concil-
iate the people and avoid as far as possible
giving reason for the slightest offence. Far
from the protection of his own flag and entirely
selfish, in most cases, for his very existence
upon the goodwill of the people among whom
he labours, he can expect nothing more than
revenge or his sudden death if he brings upon
himself the ill-will of his neighbours. However
much the local mandarins may desire to
protect the foreigners in their midst, the pre-
sent instance is by no means the first in which
it has been shown that they have no adequate
force for that purpose.China is in a state of unrest. This feeling
will doubtless be anything but allayed by the
demands which are likely to be made upon the
Government for satisfaction for this outrage. If
anything like vindictive punishment of the
Lien-chau mob be demanded, the effect is not
likely to be salutary upon the missionaries and
other Europeans and Americans residing in
different parts of the Chinese Empire.THE MANCHURIA NEGOTIA-
TIONS.Peking, Nov. 21st.
The proposal, handed in by Baron Komura
at the first conference on the 1st inst., com-
prises sixteen articles as follows:—

- (1.) China's recognition of the transfer to
Japan of the lease of Liuchung Peninsula.
- (2.) The ownership by Japan of the Chinese
Eastern Railway.
- (3.) The establishment of Japanese railway
guards.
- (4.) The establishment of Japanese post
offices and telegraphs.
- (5.) Japan is to be allowed 18 months
within which to evacuate Manchuria.
- (6.) The establishment by Japan of Con-
sulates and military posts in Newchwang,
Fengtien, Atung, Kirin and Changchun.
- (7.) Japan is to have the privilege of es-
tablishing banks in Newchwang, Fengtien
and Kirin, the same to be permitted to open
branches in whichever place where trade is
prosperous.
- (8.) The Commissioners of Customs at New-
chwang is to be a Japanese.
- (9.) The opening of Manchuria and the ex-
tension of its trade in general.
- (10.) The concession to extend the Chinese
Eastern Railway.
- (11.) The right of exploiting mines.
- (12.) The control of the salt industry.
- (13.) The monopoly of the timber industry
on the right bank of the Yalu River.
- (14.) Right of residence by Japanese in any
part of Manchuria.
- (15.) Japan is to be first consulted in the
granting of concessions to foreigners.
- (16.) The term of this treaty is to be seven years.

THE PEKING CONFERENCE.

Peking, Nov. 2nd.

The demands of Japan, as presented by
Baron Komura, being regarded by China as
extravagant, the second conference, which was
to take place to-day was postponed, as the
Chinese Plenipotentiaries require an extension
of time for the deliberation of their reply.THE DEPARTURE OF THE HIGH COM-
MISSIONERS.The five Commissioners, who were to be
granted Imperial audience on the 1st inst. and to
depart from the Capital the 3rd inst., as re-
ported in our column, decided to postpone
their departure on account of the arrival of
Baron Komura and his Mission. After the first
conference, when the Japanese Plenipotentiaries
handed over their proposals, consisting of
sixteen articles, Prince Ching was astounded
by their extravagant demands, which would
practically transform Manchuria into Japanese
territory, and he found it necessary to detail
the five Commissioners that he might enjoy
the benefit of their advice. H. E. Tuan Fang
has been almost daily consulted by the Chinese
Plenipotentiaries. It is believed that as soon
as the second conference takes place, the Com-
missioners will start on their tour.It is also reported that the Japanese are
sending Maquin Ho to Peking, the Chinese
Government proposes to include Viceroy Chang
Chih-tung and Chou Fu in the list of
Chinese Plenipotentiaries, while H. E. Tuan
Fang will be appointed as an Associate Com-
missioner in the negotiations with Japan. If
this report is true, then the departure of the
High Commissioners for the West will be in-
definitely postponed.—*Shanghai Times*.

Notices of Firms.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.HAVE this day appointed Messrs. SHE-
WAN, TOMEY & CO., GENERAL
MANAGERS for Hongkong for the above
Society, in place of Mr. F. KIENE, whose
engagement has been terminated.J. T. HAMILTON,
General Manager for the East,
Hongkong, 14th November, 1905. [1119]OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE
CORPORATION, LTD.

Head Office 1 Moorgate St., London.

I HAVE this day appointed Messrs. SHE-
WAN, TOMEY & CO., AGENTS for the
above Corporation, in place of Mr. F. KIENE,
whose engagement has been terminated.J. T. HAMILTON,
Manager for the East,
Hongkong, 14th November, 1905. [1120]

Intimation.

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Hongkong, 28th October, 1905.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor. In His Correspondence should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business documents should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS. nor to return any contributions.

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DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$16 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional to the daily rates, are delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On demand by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Hongkong, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1905.

HOUS RENTS IN HONGKONG.

The question of house rents in Hongkong is one which is daily becoming more serious; for there never was a time when those who are compelled to occupy the position of tenants were so greatly handicapped in the struggle for existence as at present. Two or three years ago when the value of silver ruled low, estate agents in Hongkong alleged that their principals in England, who had retired from Hongkong but retained immense properties in the Colony, suffered by the depreciation in their rents as represented in gold. Hence they declared that, to maintain the normal revenue derivable by property owners in sterling, it was necessary to increase the rents, so that when converted into gold at the then exchange rate of the day, the average in sterling of the rentals received from the properties would remain as before. But during the last few months exchange has risen steadily, representing altogether a rise of something like 15 per cent.

In all trade circulars it is agreed that the outlook for silver is highly favourable to a continued increase, so that we need not consider the possibility of silver falling to the rate which prevailed some three years ago. The result of this is that the sterling value of the rental returns, when calculated at the present, to say nothing of a higher exchange rate is correspondingly higher by some 15 or 20 per cent. than the rents obtained when the basis was converted from silver into gold. Residents in the Colony, and tenants in particular, have a strong claim for a reduction in the cost of rents. Just as they were helpless when the rents were raised to meet the sterling claim of property owners so they have to-day a justifiable claim, equitably speaking, to expect property owners to reduce their rents, now that the sterling value represents so very much more than it did a couple of years ago. This question of rents affects a very considerable section of the community in Hongkong. It tells on the coolie class as much as on the average wage-earner in the Colony; and it is only the favoured few, who draw their salaries with a rent allowance from the firms or corporations which employ their services, that are not affected by the question of higher or lower rentals at all. Generally, such people are in command of handsome not to say princely salaries, and a few dollars more or less would not hurt their purses in any way. But we are appealing to the property-owners on behalf of the great middle class who are really the people most acutely touched by the special circumstances arising as the result of the prevailing condition of the monetary market. Salaries have not been increased in anything like the same ratio as the cost of rents; while the price of commodities generally in the Colony has appreciated in a marked degree. To be more precise, it is generally assumed in Great Britain, that the amount paid by tenants is ten per cent. of their salaries. It is on that calculation that reformers proceed, and the highest they allow as the proportion of salary which should be devoted to paying the rent is 15 per cent. Ten per cent. of an average clerk's salary in Hongkong would not provide him with even coolie accommodation for himself and family. As a matter of fact, the average amount paid by the middle class in Hongkong cannot be put at less than 25 per cent. of their incomes, which is altogether abnormal, and means the loss of those little luxuries (and in certain cases the very necessities) that make life bearable, that differentiates, in fact, between "existence" and "living." If rents were reduced—and, in all fairness, property owners, who succeeded in inducing tenants to accede in an increase two or three years ago on the plea that they must make up the ratio of silver to sterling are morally bound to grant the reduction—the condition of the class to which we have referred would be greatly ameliorated, and life for many in Hongkong would become something higher than a daily struggle to pay accounts. We would not suggest that property owners, who refuse to recognise that it is their bounden duty to reduce the rents, are modern Shylocks; but they are certainly not acting in a spirit of common humanity to their fellows.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *s.s. Magenta*, which was put up for sale by auction, by Messrs. Hughes and Hough this afternoon, was withdrawn for want of bids, only \$74,000 being offered.

THE *s.s. Lucia Victoria* (late H. V. S. *Hummer*) was put up for sale this afternoon by Mr. Geo. Lammer, but money appearing tight the reserve price was not reached and the vessel was bought in.

THE Kobe agents of Messrs. Nansei Kairai & Co., of Rangoon, forward the information that 3,600 tons of rice are now being loaded at Rangoon for Japan ports. This amount is equal to about 130,000 bags.

WONG Pung, who was charged with the manslaughter of one Wok Hong, in Kowloon City, on the 6th inst., as recorded in these columns, was this afternoon committed to take his trial at the next ensuing criminal sessions.

THE lack of cheap housing accommodation in Rome has produced a regular crisis. Hundreds of families are camping in the porches of the churches and palaces and in the doorways of houses. The landlords refuse to reduce the rents.

THE *Japan Chronicle* understands that Mr. Kojiro Matsukata, President of the Kawasaki Dock Company, of Kobe, left Japan for London a few days ago for the purpose of concluding a financial arrangement for the extension of his company's prosperous business.

LEUT.-General Sir Ian Hamilton has compiled a book in which he says that the Japanese are superior to the soldiers of any country in Europe with the exception of the best among the British forces. The General was in Manchuria with the Japanese armies.

LANCE-SERGEANT COUNSELL found a launch this morning, at 6.30 a.m. at Wanchai, busily taking in coal from a shrimp boat, from which the launch master had purchased it. The master was charged with receiving stolen property and was fined by Mr. F. A. Harland \$100, and the coal forfeited.

INTERVIEWED by a representative of the Paris Journal at Kobe, Admiral Rojestvensky said that the potent arm in future naval warfare would be guns between 350 (12 inches) and 240 (9.6 inches) millimetres, and that weapons having a smaller calibre than 75 millimetres would be valueless.—*Jiji*.

A PLOT has been concocted to dethrone the Czar. A distinguished personage's pretensions to the throne are supported by fifty thousand adherents. According to a report from St. Petersburg, the strikers have command of the capital, being assisted by artillery. The duties of the censors are only nominal.

THE *Osaka Asahi*, on learning of the accident to King Edward while out shooting, dispatched a telegram of sympathy to the chief of his Majesty's household. The following reply has been received from Lord Knollys, the King's Privy Secretary:—"The King commands me to thank you for your kind telegram and to say that his Majesty is almost entirely recovered."

A SEOUL dispatch states that the *Kyo Shim bun*, published in the Korean capital, has been placed under the ban of suspension by the order of the Japanese authorities, the office and plant being confiscated. The offence of the *Kyo Shim bun* appears to have been the publication of the text of the new Japan-Korea Treaty, which was probably obtained from the Korean Foreign Office.

AS a consequence of the failure of the rice crops in Japan, severe distress is reported from the Prefectures of Miyagi, Iwate and Fukushima. The condition of the people is said to be becoming worse daily and signs of unrest are reported. In some districts the work of the schools has been almost entirely suspended. Parties of men, women, and children are to be seen searching the hills for roots. In some cases even the bark of trees is reported to have been eaten.

THE U.S. Army Signal Office has awarded contracts for all the material required in the installation of an elaborate wireless telegraph system in the southern part of the Philippine Islands. The materiel will be shipped to Benicia barracks, where it will be set up and placed in operation before being shipped to the Philippines. The work at Benicia will be conducted by the wireless experts of the signal corps, most of whom have been in Alaska and who will be transferred to the California post in order to try out the system, and then install and operate it in the Philippines.

CANTON NEWS.

TEA AND SILK EXPORTS.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th November.

The market in London for tea is exceptionally favourable at the present time. The latest advices from England state that all the tea procurable should be shipped without delay. A London telegram called for "the last pound" available on our market. By the *Power*, which left to-day, about 550 boxes of tea were shipped.

The seventh crop of silk is now in the market. One effect of the high rate of exchange has been to reduce the price of silk. The last crop sold at \$98 per picul, but the present crop is quoted at \$85. The quality is the same, but the appreciation of the dollar has lessened the proportionate amount payable for the silk. The crop is described as being very satisfactory.

CHOK SUL CHOONG, the alleged murderer of Professor Sake is still in prison, pending orders. It seems that the matter has been referred to the authorities at Nagasaki, by the Japanese Consul at Hongkong, and when instructions are received the criminal will be dealt with.

THE RACES.

GRIFFINS COMING FROM THE NORTH.

Some apprehension has been felt in Hongkong that there was a danger of the races being allowed to lapse on account of the paucity of griffins. Mr. T. P. Hough, Clerk of the Course, has dispelled that illusion by a statement which he made to-day to one of the representatives of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. The griffins, he said in effect, will be here, and the races will take place in February. At this time of the year it is usual for ponies to be exercising in training for the races, but up to the present time there is a notable lack of fresh blood there. The race-course has usually been thrown open to the training squad on the 1st of December, but as there is nothing in the way of ponies in Hongkong at present there is no suggestion that the morning canter and exercise should be discontinued. Asked regarding the prospects of the forthcoming races, Mr. Hough remarked—"There will be a large number of griffins at the races, so there need be no apprehension on that point."

"When are they expected in Hongkong?" "I don't know."

And Mr. Hough, although confident that there would be a first-class race meeting, was disinclined, and reiterated, his disinclination, to state, when the griffins might be expected to arrive at Hongkong. It had been rumoured that telegrams had been sent to Australia for ponies, but Mr. Hough repudiated that idea.

"All I can say just now," he remarked, "is that the races will take place as usual, and that there will be no disappointment. When the griffins will come from the North, I don't know, but they will be here all right."

CLAIM FOR DEPOSIT MONEY.

In Original Jurisdiction this morning, His Lordship, Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, presiding, Lo Yu Wo, of No. 46, Queen's Road East, sued Kwong Kam Chuen, of No. 286, Des Vieux Rout, Central, for recovery of the sum of \$2,000, being the amount of money deposited with defendant by plaintiff.

Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. O. D. Thomson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Slade, instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Calthrop, in opening the case, said, that in June, 1903, a building contract was entered into between Kwong Kam, Chuen and the Wing Wo firm. The latter entered into a sub-contract with Chow, King Fong and Kwong Kam Chuen, wanting security for the due performance of the contract, approached Lo Yu Wo, the plaintiff, to deposit the sum of \$2,000 as security for such performance of the said contract. Those houses, so contracted for, had now been completed, and the money was therefore returnable to the plaintiff. The work was carried on by the Tai Chau firm and was certified by experts to the defendant. His Lordship pointed out that the agreement for the sub-contract which had been made had not been re-stamped in reference to the amendment.

Mr. Calthrop said he would have the document stamped after paying the usual penalty.

His Lordship: "Yes, you can do that if the Ordinance provides for it."

Mr. Calthrop: "It does, My Lord, and I will see the document is properly stamped."

That agreement was to the effect that the condition of the performance of the contract was that if not properly carried out by defendant it was to be transferred to the Tai Chau firm, and the work was completed to full satisfaction.

Evidence was led.

For the defence Mr. Slade stated that the contractor entered into a sub-contract with a man, whom the plaintiff guaranteed, to do the work for \$41,300. Whether that man discovered that he had made a bad bargain, or hadn't enough money to carry out the work, he failed to do so.

Towards the end of December, 1903, in answer to the defendant for completion he wrote a letter saying that he had not time to carry on the work. As the architect were also pressing at that time, things being very much in arrear, the defendant engaged workmen to do the work to save the contract being cancelled, and they set to work on the buildings. In the meantime he endeavoured to get another sub-contract, and succeeded in getting hold of a firm named the Tai Cheong firm, who agreed to do the work. They did some work on the site, and for that work a certificate for \$5,000 was issued.

At the beginning of May that money was paid to the defendant, and it was agreed between him and the Tai Cheong firm that, to save all complications, regarding the issue of certificates, the latter firm would be substituted as direct contractor with the owner of the land, and they were to receive the balance of the purchase money. The Tai Cheong firm carried on the work, and completed the houses, and had not yet been paid.

Mr. Slade submitted that defendant was entitled to the \$2,000. It was money, which was put up by plaintiff to guarantee the performance of the contract by Chan Ping Fong and as soon as the latter failed to complete the work, the money became the property of the defendant.

The case continues.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 20th at 11.15 a.m. The barometer has risen moderately over China, and fallen much over E. Japan.

A depression, which is probably moving Eastwards, has appeared over the N. part of the E. of Japan.

The anticyclones still covers China, its central area lying apparently over the Yangtze.

Gradually the rather steep gradient

of the monsoon gales may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

Formosa—fresh NE. winds 15.

SIR JOHN SEE IN JAPAN.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISUNDERSTANDING.

Sir John See and the Mission See arrived this morning per the E. & A. Liner *Seaford*, on their return to Australia from Japan. The *Seaford* makes the following reference to a secret, malevolent contempt which appears to have been in connection with the visit to Tokyo of Sir John See, the distinguished Australian Premier.

From the column of the *Times* of the 17th, we gather that publicity has been given to an unfortunate misunderstanding which remains to this day inexplicable and which seems to have caused some alarm to Sir John See, though when we say that the cause of offence is a supposed act of rudeness on the part of the Japanese, it will be at once understood that our conception must be responsible for all their intercourse with foreigners—the record of the Japanese has been distinguished by perfect courtesy. The *Times* does not comment on the incident. It merely prints two statements one attributed to Sir John See, the other to Mr. Kondo Rempe, president of the Nippon Yuzen Kaisha. Sir John says that at the reception by the Foreign Office on the 3rd of November he was introduced by Admiral Kamimura to Mr. Kondo, whereupon latter, after the usual greetings, stated that the directors of the Nippon Yuzen Kaisha were about to give a banquet to Admirals Togo and his brother Admirals in the Imperial Hotel of the following day, and that they desired the pleasure of Sir John See's presence, promising to place him in the seat of honour on Mr. Kondo's right hand. Sir John gladly accepted, and was therefore not a little abashed and offended when he subsequently received an intimation that there being a difficulty in finding a seat for him, the invitation must be withdrawn. This treatment he describes as very rude, and so it would be if the circumstances described by Sir John were accurate. But Mr. Kondo, approached by a member of the *Jiji Shimpo* staff, gives an account which greatly alters the complexion of the affair. He says, in the first place, that he had not thought of inviting Sir John See to the banquet, for the reason that hosts and guests consisted of Japanese alone, and that no foreigner whatever were to be included. It was Sir John himself who, on being introduced to Mr. Kondo, alluded to the banquet, of which he had heard, and asked to be included among the *invites*. Mr. Kondo's reply was what might have been expected from an eminently courteous Japanese. He did not refuse point blank, as he might easily and conveniently have done by merely explaining that no foreigners were to be invited to the banquet. A refusal on such grounds might possibly have been construed as impolite. He therefore replied that nothing could give him greater pleasure than to welcome Sir John to the dinner, but that he must first consult Admirals Togo and Kamimura, and subsequently ascertain whether a convenient arrangement of seats could be made. The Admirals, on being consulted, were, of course, agreeable, but then arose the question of how to place the ex-Premier of Australia. The president of the Nippon Yuzen Kaisha would have liked to give him the seat of honour, not only on account of the high office he had formerly filled, but also because the Japanese custom is to extend the utmost consideration to strangers. But the guests of the evening were the Japanese Admirals. For them the banquet had been prepared, and it would have altered the whole character of the entertainment had a foreigner been brought in at the eleventh hour and given the position of leading guest. Under these circumstances nothing remained but to send a public message to Sir John See, explaining the difficulty, and expressing a hope that he and his daughters would join the party after dinner and witness the amusements provided for the occasion. That is what was done, and by what mischance the procedure assumed a discourteous aspect in Sir John See's eyes, we do not gather. Certainly no one acquainted with the Japanese in general and with Mr. Kondo Rempe in particular, can imagine for an instant that anything intended to be discourteous or reasonably construable as discourteous was deliberately done. It is indeed stated that Mr. Kondo Rempe had planned a special banquet in his own house at which Sir John See would have been the chief guest and the Japanese Admirals would have welcomed him; but owing to the above unfortunate contretemps Sir John left Tokyo without seeing anything more of the Nippon Yuzen Kaisha's president. The cause of the misunderstanding is, as we have said, quite obscure, but we understand that great regret is felt in Japan, where the particularly painful to think that any impression of discourtesy has been conveyed, especially in the case of a visitor, whom there was every desire and every reason to treat with the utmost hospitality.

It is reported from Tokyo that a number of Americans are desirous to erect at Portsmouth a memorial of the successful peace negotiations. It is proposed that this shall take the form of a monument with statues of Baron Komura and Count de Witte, and that the two Chief Plenipotentiaries shall be represented shaking hands under the American flag.

The case continues.

SHIPPING AND MAIIS.

MAIL DUE.

English (*Chusan*) and post, 6 a.m.

Indian (*Ludhiana*) 4th post.

Australian (*Chancha*) 4th post.

American (*Stevens*) 6th post.

German (*Prinz Eitel Friedrich*) 6th post.

The *Alleged Liner* *as Pasan* sailed from Singapore on 20th inst., and may be expected here on 21st post.

Mr. D. R. C. S. G. D. *as D. R. C. S. G. D.* arrived here on 21st inst., arrived at Sibiu Manilac, his destination, on 23rd inst.

Mr. D. R. C. S. G. D. *as D. R. C. S. G. D.* arrived here on 21st inst., arrived at Sibiu Manilac, his destination, on 23rd inst.

TELEGRAMS

[Russia]

Russia

London, 27th November.

The latest account from Shanghai says as to details, but seem to indicate that the mutiny is subsiding.

Turkey and the Powers.
The International fleet has arrived at Mytilene.

The New Japanese Loan.
Later.—The prospectus of the new Japanese loan has been issued in London, and the rush of applicants for the loan was greater than ever.

Sebastopol.—SITUATION NOT AT ALL CLEAR.

The situation in Sebastopol is not at all clear, but it appears that the revolutionary artillery in the streets held a meeting, and refused to fire on the mutineers.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

THE NEW AGREEMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF JAPANESE REGENT.
The *Asahi* publishes the following from its Seoul correspondent as the substance of the new Treaty agreed upon and signed at Seoul between Japan and Korea:

1.—The Japanese Government, through the Foreign Office at Tokyo, will take charge of and direct the foreign affairs of Korea, and existing Japanese Ministers and Consuls will represent Korean interests abroad.

2.—The Japanese Government will take upon itself the duty of carrying out the existing Treaties between Korea and foreign countries; and Korea, without the intermediary of Japan will not enter upon any Treaty or Agreement with any foreign country.

3.—(a) The Japanese Government will appoint a Regent as its representative in Korea, who will remain in Seoul, with the prerogative of seeing the Emperor of Korea in person.

(b) The Japanese Government will appoint its Commissioners to every Korean open port and other place where the presence of such Commissioners is necessary. These Commissioners will take charge of affairs hitherto conducted by Japanese Consuls and all other affairs necessary for the execution of the existing Treaties.

4.—All the existing Treaties and Agreements between Japan and Korea within limits not prejudicial to the provisions of this Treaty, will remain in force.

5.—The Japanese Government guarantees the security and will respect the dignity of the Korean Imperial House.

It is believed in Tokyo that the new Japanese-Korean Treaty will be ratified by the Emperor in a few days and simultaneously published in Tokyo and Seoul at the end of this month.

The conclusion of the Treaty was not attended by any demonstration of dissatisfaction among the members of the Korean Cabinet, as evidently had been expected. Two or three Ministers of State sent in their resignations as a matter of form, but these were promptly returned to the senders.

The Japanese believe that the anti-Japanese movement which has been in progress is now entirely at an end, a statement which rather conflicts with the news of the suspension and confiscation of the *Kyo Shimbun*.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE LIENCHAU MASSACRE.

Commenting on the Hongkong reports of the missionary murders at Lien-chau, the *Japan Chronicle* devotes a lengthy lead on the subject. This is what that excellent Journal wrote on the 22nd November:

In yesterday's issue we published a summary of the statements reaching Hongkong regarding the attack on the missionaries at Lien-chau and the murder of five unfortunate persons, based on the particulars obtained from the two survivors. They probably constitute all that we shall ever know of what occurred on the terrible day, or of the cause which led to a sudden explosion of ferocious hatred against missionaries in a district which has hitherto borne a good reputation as peaceful and law-abiding. What is of most importance to the world in general is the reason for the outbreak. Did Dr. Machle or any other of the missionaries give any excuse by act or lack of prudence for the abolition of hatred that was shown? As is usual in such cases, the evidence is very conflicting. One of the reports reaching Hongkong was to the effect that one of the missionaries had interfered with a procession passing the hospital; another that an idol had been seized and only restored after threats were uttered; and still another that an idol had been thrown down by the missionaries, who objected to a religious ceremony that was proceeding in a matched bullion on land. All of these reports, which probably came through Chinese sources and represent what the Chinese believe, are denied by the survivors as inaccurate, but as we pointed out yesterday, there is a curious discrepancy in the accounts, now given. A correspondent, apparently a missionary, writing from Samshui, which place the survivors reached on the 6th instant, states that Dr. Machle, finding a Chinese religious ceremony going on in a matched which encroached on mission land, seized two bombs which were about to be set off by a boy, this being done apparently to ensure that the elders would come and see him to talk over the matter of the encroachment. Clearly this was a provocative act. Everyone is aware of the anti-religious move connected with the explosion of crackers and other fireworks on certain occasions by the Chinese, and it is quite

conceivable that the action of Dr. Machle, regarded by the Chinese as being a great act of sacrilege as the appropriation of a church at an open-air celebration of Catholic mysteries in Europe. Now it is a remarkable fact that in the last account from Canton, which appears to have been obtained from Dr. Machle, and to represent his views, nothing is said of this incident. Dr. Machle is represented as insisting that a part of the暴动, when a religious ceremony was being performed, was built on mission property, and shocked that any part of the mission ground should be put to such use, he asked the elders to come and see him, which they did, promising, after what is said to be an amicable conversation with the mission, not to repeat the offence. Then, quite unaccountably, the riot begins. We think, not people will be inclined to regard the earlier story as the most probable, it gives a reason for the riot which the later story quite fails to do. On arrival at Canton, Dr. Machle doubtless learned of the report in circulation as to his responsibility for the outbreak, and it would not be surprising if the story told at Samshui by the survivors was thereupon somewhat modified. Dr. Machle, it must be remembered, is practically on his trial. He has not only to answer the charge of provoking the riot by an act which at the least showed a want of prudence, but he has also to explain how he allowed his wife and child to be dragged from the cave where they had taken refuge without at least attempting to protect them, even at the cost of his own life. The account given, evidently on Dr. Machle's authority, of what happened in the cave, is not very convincing. After all had entered he stopped to bar the door, and when he had finished could hear nothing of the others, who, as they had no candles, must have gone forward in utter darkness at a very rapid pace indeed to have been beyond the sound of his voice. That knowing nothing of what had become of his wife and the others and oblivious to the terrible shouts that must have resounded through the cave on the fiddling of the other members of the party, including his wife and child, Dr. Machle could have been so concerned for his own safety as to smear himself with mud and submerge himself in water with only an eye and nose above the surface, would seem to argue that he is an abnormal type of man,—very abnormal, it may be hoped,—but it does not lend additional support to his credibility as a witness.

The most discreditable part of the Canton story, to which we note with regret that the *China Mail* lends credence, is the attempt to shift the responsibility for the outbreak of the riot from the shoulders of Dr. Machle to those of his Christian fellow-workers who happen to own the authority of Rome, and who are deliberately charged, not with imprudent acts, but with premeditated murder. For that is what the allegations amount to, and the utter recklessness with which they are made can be seen from the evidence which has already appeared in our columns. It is alleged (1) that a similar dispute between Dr. Machle and the village occurred last year, some men who are enrolled as Catholics said that they proposed to kill all the Protestant missionaries. That is, the missionaries were to do so by their converts. (2) The ring-leaders in the mob were recognized by the Protestant Christians as Catholics. Pretty evidence this, when the hatred between Protestant, Chinese and Catholic Chinese is one of the well-known fruits of religious propaganda in China. (3) That the French priests, although several times requested by the Chinese authorities, "refused" to do anything to quiet a mob roused to fury. It would be interesting to know what Dr. Machle would have done if the situation had been reversed. Would his courage have led him to face a mob roused to burn and kill by the belief that foreign religious sites involved the sacrifice of Chinese children?

But such is the trumped-up "evidence" upon which this shocking charge of premeditated murder is made by one set of Christians against another. Yet it is admitted that a prominent Catholic went to the cave with the civil official who discovered Dr. Machle and invited the two survivors to go to the Catholic mission premises, the offer being made at a time when the attitude of the people was still so threatening that the survivors had to be disguised as "braves" in order to be conducted to a place of safety. Dr. Machle, however, believing that the French priests were at the bottom of the trouble, scornfully declined the proffered assistance.

As we have said, it is the utter recklessness with which such a charge is made by one set of missionaries against another that constitutes its worst aspect, though it will not be regarded as unprecedented by those who know anything of the relations between Protestants and Catholics in China and Korea. For ourselves we are neither Protestant nor Catholic, but we should be loth to believe that either would be guilty of premeditating personal injury to the other or even conniving at anything of the sort. The whole wretched story affords melancholy evidence of the frustration and futility of missionary propaganda in China. Dr. Machle has resided for twenty years in the neighbourhood of Lien-chau without living down the belief among ignorant Chinese that Christians killed babies and use them in their religious mysteries. And during all that time he has apparently lost none of his sectarian hatred of the non-Presbyterian Christianity which is offered to the Chinese by the French priests. But it is the Chinese who will have to pay. Not the actual perpetrators of these shocking murders, who may never be discovered, but the village, which has been unfortunate enough to harbour a mission, and the governor of the prefecture who did not have sufficient soldiers to deal with a sudden riot, and the Viceroy of the province who is responsible for the governor of the prefecture and all his acts of omission and commission. Truly, it is surprising that Chinese officials should be credited with looking upon the establishment of a mission in their districts with anything but satisfaction.

MONKONG'S CHINESE STATEMENTS

GREAT NORTHERN COMPANY APPOINT GENERAL MANAGER.

Mr. J. S. van Buren, who is well known in Hongkong, having been connected with the shipping interests of the port for a considerable period, has been appointed general agent of the Great Northern Steamship Company with headquarters at Hongkong. Mr. van Buren was interviewed by a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* today on the subject, but while declining to confirm the statement, he did not deny the fact. He remarked that he did not care to say anything on the matter until he had received his mail which will arrive by the steamer *Dakota*. There is no doubt, however, that the appointment has been made. The *Seattle* and San Francisco papers, which recognize the importance of the Great Northern's interests, declare the fact in the most definite terms; and cite as their authority the "traffic manager" of the steamship and railway lines controlled by the Great Northern Company.

In the past, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has represented the Great Northern Steamship Company, and the Hill Railroads. The arrangement was that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha should represent the "ill" interests, here while the latter acted as the N.Y.K. representatives in America. It is stated, however, that this agreement has not been quite so successful as would be desired. As an official of the Hill Companies has stated: "It has resulted in giving the Japanese line big cargoes on the voyage of their ships out of Seattle, but Hill representatives have felt that the *Minnesota* has not had the share of Oriental traffic, bound this way, to which it is entitled." This view has been strengthened by the fact that the Japanese boats have arrived fully loaded, while the Hill lines were only partially filled." The fact of the matter seems to be that the officials of the Great Northern Company recognise the necessity of having a special representative on the spot, if they are to make the great liners *Minnesota* and *Dakota* pay their way. It is impossible that any company, no matter how influential, can effect the entrance to business when it is solely represented by another firm, and it is in recognition of that fact that Mr. van Buren has been appointed general manager at this port. The agreement with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha expires on the 1st of July, but the probability is that Mr. van Buren will take up his duties at once. Six months' notice of the severance of the agreement has to be given, so we may take it that the notice will be presented on the 1st of January. There is the suggestion, however, that the Great Northern will not only establish themselves in Hongkong with a general manager in charge but will also continue the agreement whereby an interchange of traffic is assured. The actual conditions will not be known, however, until the arrival of the *Dakota*.

The *Minnesota*, which arrived at Seattle on the 19th ult., had only 7,000 tons cargo, a small amount for a vessel which is capable of accommodating over 20,000 tons.

Mr. J. S. van Buren is a grandson of a former President of the United States. For some time he was engaged with the China Commercial Steamship Company, but resigned that appointment in June last. He is *personae grata* with commercial firms in Tongking, and his appointment by the Great Northern Company is undoubtedly calculated to forward their interests in the Orient.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL
ORGAN RECITAL.

The much looked-forward-to organ recital, which had to be postponed from last Tuesday, owing to uncontrollable circumstances, was duly held at the Cathedral last evening before a very full congregation, who appeared manifestly to enjoy and appreciate the musical treat prepared for them by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., I.R.A.M., who punctually at the hour notified, commenced the recital with the playing of Bach's *Pastorale*, which was followed by Elgar's beautiful *Dream of Gerontius*, which, in another place, would undoubtedly have commanded a prompt repetition; for it is a grand and moving piece, and was executed with the fullest tone and expression, the player's interpretation showing out clearly the full force and beauty of the selection. Mendelssohn's *O, come, everyone that thirsteth*, arranged as a quartette, was sung with great pleasure, expression and delicacy by Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Dealy, Mr. G. H. Edward, and Mr. A. E. Paine, whose voices blended perfectly, their execution showing tasteful thought and careful study in the practices. The organ then rolled out in the message conveyed in Smart's *Chorale*, and that ever grand *Pastelle Symphony* (Finale) by Tschaikowsky, after which Mr. Denman Fuller's own composition, *Canzona*, came as somewhat of a revelation of the organist's gift of musical inspiration. The octette, touchingly sung by Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Dealy, Mrs. Kew, Mrs. Perkins, Col. Sergt. T. Bullock, (who at the last moment kindly took the place of Mr. A. S. Kempthorne, unavoidably absent), Mr. G. H. Edwards, Mr. A. E. Paine, and Mr. A. G. Roberts was a beautiful *chorale*, and showed the great powers of the singers, in the rise and fall and general flexibility in the admirable blending of the voices. This selection was Mendelssohn's *For He shall give His Angels*, and was rendered in a manner worthy of the great *maestro*, and one could have wished to hear more of it.

B. Harwood's *Divine*, during the playing of which a collection was made on behalf of St. John's Cathedral Organ Fund, closed the Recital, and the pronouncement of the final Benediction terminated the proceedings. Now that Mr. Denman Fuller has had an object lesson or two, at the full appreciation of the general public of his efforts in organizing and conducting these recitals, to a delightful and successful conclusion, it is surely not too much to hope that the coming cold season may be marked by several more.

COMMERCIAL
TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.
Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	2 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	2 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	2 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	2 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	2 1/2
India T.T.	1 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	1 1/2
Singapore T.T.	1 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	1 1/2
Taiwan—Bank T.T.	1 1/2

CHINA AND KOREA

OPINIONS OF JAPANESE PRESS.

THE HONGKONG'S WARNING.

Now that Japanese envoys are in China and Korea for the settlement of pending questions, it is not unnatural that much attention should be devoted to these subjects by the mercantile press.

Writing with reference to the Chinese question the *Osaka Mainichi* remarks that it is not surprising that amongst the Chinese there should be some who, for reasons of historical tradition, consider the sitting-on-the-fence principle the best policy for China to take, but the Peking Government must be aware of the fact that, in the matter of questions immediately pending, it has no other expedient but to rely on Japan.

An understanding between Japan and China has practically been arrived at or about to be accomplished, and what now remains to be done is only to give the finishing touch by means of a treaty. If China is sensible enough

to realize the trend of circumstances she will show no hesitation in entering into an understanding with Japan. In other words, if China agrees to Japan's proposals so much the better; but even if she does not, that will make no difference with Japan, for she can hardly be expected to repudiate that she has obtained at the point of the bayonet, and what she has publicly announced to the world as her own. It would be wise for China if she agrees, with as much grace as she can afford, to what she is bound to consent to under any circumstances. It must be borne in mind, however, says the semi-official journal, that an understanding between the two countries is as much for the interests of Japan as it is for those of China. Although Japan aims at the protection of her interests and those of other Powers in China, she does not ignore due respect for Chinese sovereignty. In short, Japan does not intend to make China her prey, but her permanent customer. Japan's desire and anxiety regarding the future of China are prompted by community of interest existing between the two countries. If China is now enabled to hold her own amongst the strong Powers of the world it is because strong and faithful friends are standing by her. The Peking Government ought to have welcomed an understanding with Japan with open arms if it knew this state of affairs. Otherwise, China must understand that Japan may be alienated from her, and, if, unfortunately, this should happen, it may mean the downfall of the Chinese Empire.

The *Osaka Mainichi* discusses the Korean question, which, it says, despite the assurances of the official organ to the contrary, appears to make not much headway even in the hands of Marquis Ito. It is a fortnight since Mr. Hayashi returned to Seoul from Tokyo, observes our contemporaries, but nothing has been heard of negotiations by which to definitely settle the relations between Japan and Korea. The putting off of important business at this stage is inexplicable. It has been presumed by some that Mr. Hayashi's negotiations with the Korean Court would be deferred until Marquis Ito has had an audience with the Korean Emperor. Marquis Ito has now been in Korea for a week, and though at one time his Majesty was reported to have displayed a feeling of trust and confidence towards the Japanese statesman, later dispatches seem to indicate a change in the situation. His Majesty, it would seem, is not only prevented from returning the visit of Marquis Ito on account of indisposition, but the latter is also debarred from having further audience with the Emperor. While sympathizing with the indisposition of his Majesty, it must be remembered that it is not unusual in Korea that important business is held in abeyance on the plea of ill-health, and no one will be much surprised if the alleged sickness of the Emperor should turn out to be one of those tricks at which the Korean Court schemers are so adept.

And notice is further given that the said petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Sir FRANCIS PIGGOTT, Chief Justice of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of December, 1905, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and any person interested in the said Society whether as Creditor policy holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said resolution under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose, and a copy of the said petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Society's solicitors, Messieurs DEACON, LOOKER AND DEACON, of No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 28th day of November, 1905.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Society.

1168] AMERICAN THANKSGIVING DAY.

A THANKSGIVING DINNER will be served at the KOWLOON HOTEL,

TO-MORROW EVENING, the 30th instant,

at 7.30 o'clock.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1905. [1170]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-MORROW,

the 30th November, 1905, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Icy House Street,

A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

INCLUDING

HANDSOME SIDEBOARD, BRASS

BEDSTEAD, DRAWING ROOM SUITE,

&c., &c., &c.

ALSO

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ENGRAVINGS

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TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1905. [1166]

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	1st December	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HUCHEW"	5th	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	10th	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"SVENTOR"	19th	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KANCHOW"	26th	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	29th	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYRRHUS"	2nd January	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAK LING"	2nd	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"SAINT BEDE"	2nd	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	9th	

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	DUE
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	5th	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	19th	
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"GLAUCUS"	20th	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"TYDEUS"	2nd January	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"IDOMENEUS"	16th	

* Taking cargo for Liverpool at London rates.

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THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	DUE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and "OANFA"		1st December	
all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, vid			
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TELEMACHUS"	1st January	

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and "JASON"		30th November	
PACIFIC COAST	"TYDEUS"	20th December	

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AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1905.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

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SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	30th November
SHANGHAI	"IOHANG"	3rd December
MANILA	"TEAN"	5th
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KOBE and NAGASAKI	"OHLI"	5th

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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Hongkong, 29th November, 1905.

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CHINA AND MANILA
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Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA VIA AMOY	FRIDAY, 1st Dec., at 10 A.M.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Notley	MANILA	SATURDAY, 9th Dec., at Noon.

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SHewan, Tomes & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1905.

(5)

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

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"INDRANI" FRIDAY, 15th December.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHewan, Tomes & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905.

(1)

BOO CHEONG,

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

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No. 80, Pottinger Street.

WE always on hand all varieties of
Stationery, Printing and Note Papers,
Copying Plates, also Automatic Cyclotile
Celtic Chief, British ship, Captain John
Jones.—Standard Oil Co.

[64]

Hongkong, 13th February, 1905.

(1)

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Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI".

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.M.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on

Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays at 10 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 3.30 P.M., if tide permits.

FARES—Week Days, 1st Class, including

Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$3; and Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 10 cents.

Every Sunday will be an excursion at the

following rates—1st and 2nd Class, Single

Ticket, \$3; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 10 cents, Return, 10 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.

Breakfast, Tea and Dinner can be supplied

either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for

returning passengers only, at an extra charge of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a

Private Cabin which has accommodation for

two or more passengers, will be charged \$3 extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to

return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed

to do so the following day (Monday) on produc-

tion of the Return Half Ticket. Should

the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to

the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given

by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be

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The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the

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MING ON & CO.,

and Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street,

Hongkong, 9th October, 1905.

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MAN'S PROTECTORATE
OVER COREA.

OUTLINE OF THE NEW AGREEMENT.

The *Korea Herald*, of 21st November, says:—A message received from Seoul this afternoon states that the Korean Capital is tranquil and that no repetition of the disturbances on the night of the 17th, when the residence of the Minister of Education was destroyed, is anticipated. The Korean Ministers all sent in their resignations on the 18th, but the Emperor has declined to accept them.

The Seoul correspondent of the *Maltese* has sent a lengthy telegram describing the deliberations which resulted in the acceptance by the Korean Government, after a prolonged resistance by the Prime Minister and others, of the Japanese proposals, as recorded in our last issue. It appears from this account that Mr. Hayashi prefaced his proposals by a statement to the following effect:—

"The fact that in the beginning of history the relations between Korea and Japan have constantly tended to become closer must be attributed to the existence of common interests. The existing Agreement between Japan and Korea originated in this feeling. But unfortunately lack of skill on the part of Korean diplomats has very often endangered these common interests and threatened the integrity of Korea. His proposals which the Japanese Government now submits are intended to remove the causes of these dangers, and to assist in the maintenance of lasting peace in the Far East. An immediate answer is requested to the proposal made herewith."

The correspondent proceeds to state that the text of the new Treaty will be made public in a day or two. It provides that Korean diplomatic questions shall be dealt with by the Japanese Government, and that a Japanese Inspector-General shall be appointed in Korea. In a word, it establishes a Japanese Protectorate over the Peninsula. As an outcome of the Agreement, direct diplomatic relations between Korea and the Powers will now cease, and all the foreign Ministers at Seoul will be withdrawn. The same correspondent gives the following account of the final conference of the Korean Ministers:—At the meeting in the presence of the Emperor, on the 17th, Japan was represented by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Seoul, Mr. Hagiwara, Chief Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Mr. Kokubo, Secretary to Mr. Hayashi, and Messrs. Shimokawa and Maemi, who acted as Interpreters. On the Korean side, there were present the Prime Minister and all the other Ministers of State. Until late in the evening the negotiations made no progress, and everything seemed to indicate an inevitable termination, but at a little before 8 p.m. Marquis Ito and General Hasegawa requested and obtained an audience of the Emperor, and the representations which they then made had the effect of dissuading His Majesty to adopt a more favourable attitude, with the result that he eventually decided in favour of the acceptance of the proposals on the condition that a few alterations were made. The Emperor took the view that to reject the proposals altogether would be an act of rudeness on the part of Korea. The Prime Minister, however, continued to maintain a most obstinate opposition, and had an audience with the Emperor for the purpose of submitting his opinions. By this time a number of the Korean Ministers were inclined to accept the Japanese proposals, but none of them ventured to give utterance to that view. At about midnight the residence of Wang Yung, Minister of Education, who on Friday morning had come out as a strong supporter of Japan, after having previously been bitterly anti-Japanese, was attacked by about twenty roughs and set on fire. Indications of public ferment were also apparent in the vicinity of the Palace, where the conference was still in progress. All the Ministers appeared by this time to be in favour of the acceptance of the Japanese demands, but they hesitated to openly express their opinion. Eventually, Vi-Keng-yong boldly took the plunge and declared that he was willing to agree to the Japanese proposals. As a matter of form, he proposed the making of a few alterations. His example was quickly followed by the other Ministers, and at 2 a.m. the new Agreement was signed by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Seoul, and Korean Foreign Minister. But although the signing thus actually took place in the early hours of the 19th, the instrument was given the date of the previous day in commemoration of the Japanese Emperor's worship at the Yamada shrines. The Japanese authorities were much gratified that the Agreement was concluded after only two days' negotiation. The *Mainichi*'s correspondent concludes his message with the statement that tranquillity will be preserved at Seoul since the signing of the Agreement. The residences of the Korean Ministers of State are, however, guarded by the Japanese authorities. The persons who attacked the residence of the Korean Educational Minister are said to have been members of the Y.M.C.A., acting at the instigation of officials of the Imperial Court. Marquis Ito will be present at receptions to be given by the American Minister on the 20th and the French Minister on the 21st, and will return to Tokio before the end of the month.

OUTLINE OF THE AGREEMENT.

Scout telegrams received yesterday by the Kobe *Shimbun* state that the new agreement between Japan and Korea provides: (1) that the position and dignity of the Corean Imperial Court shall be maintained; (2) that a Japanese Governor-General, who is to be directly responsible to the Corean Emperor, shall be appointed, and shall be charged with the direction of affairs of State; (3) that Corea's diplomatic relations shall be placed in the hands of Japan, the latter undertaking to restore these powers to Corea when the Government of that country is considered competent to properly employ them (this promise was given by Marquis Ito on the earliest representations of the Seoul authorities); (4) the Customs Superintendents at the Treaty Ports to be Japanese; (5) Corea not to enter into treaties with any Power without Japan's consent.

The Kobe *Shimbun* message says the Corean Prime Minister resisted these proposals to the end, and threatened to kill himself. He is to be banished for three years.

Another Scout telegram gives a version of the new Agreement which is said to have been published in an English paper there. It does not differ materially from that given above. This message also reports that the Corean Prime Minister became frenzied when he found that the Japanese proposals would be accepted and attempted to commit suicide. He urged the Emperor to severely punish all the other Ministers of State. All the Ministers sent in their resignations on Sunday, but the Japanese authorities desire that the present Cabinet shall remain in power, with the exception of the Prime Minister, who has been dismissed.

A Scout telegram of Saturday's date states that the Agreement consists of four Articles and commits to Japan the entire control of Corean diplomatic affairs. Japan will appoint officials at Seoul for the purpose of dealing with these matters. A statement to the above effect has been made public at Seoul. This telegram adds that King Meiji, the Prime Minister, approved the Japanese proposals to the last. He has been exiled, he said, for three years.

THE "AAH" AND THE NEW AGREEMENT.
The *Shimbun* reads the daily journal with comments on the new Agreement which is yet to hand, expresses great satisfaction at the news from Seoul. It writes as follows: Marquis Ito's four-hour interview with the Corean Emperor and the all-night conference at the Palace have brought the Japanese-Corean negotiations to an end. The status of the Peninsula has been settled; it becomes a Protectorate of Japan. It is a practical certainty whether the relations now established between Corea and Japan are similar to those which exist between Tunis or Algeria and France, or to those between the Indian native states and Great Britain, or whether they will be more analogous to the position of the Loochoo Islands *vis à vis* Japan, or to that known to the Corean Government, after a prolonged resistance by the Prime Minister and others, of the Japanese proposals, as recorded in our last issue. It appears from this account that Mr. Hayashi prefaced his proposals by a statement to the following effect:—

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Intimations.

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

THE DEPOT OPENS AT 6 A.M.

THE following are in Stock—
PRIME AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON,
LAMB, PORK AND VEAL,
DAIRY FARM FED PORK.Capons, Dairy Farm Fed (dressed) 3s. 6d. each.
Chickens " do " do 7s. 6d.
Chickens' Livers " do " 4s. 6d.
Chickens' Gizzards " do " 4s. 6d.
Carno: Meat Extract, 2 oz. 7s. 6d. per pot.
" do " do 1s. 2s.
Ducks, Local (dressed) " do " 6s. 6d. each.
Ducks, Wild " do " 7s. 5d. per lb.
Australian Smoked Mullet " do " 6s. 6d. per lb.
Geese, Local (dressed) " do " 1s. 50d. each.
Hares, Australian 1st Grade " do " 1s. 40d.
Ham, Best York " do " 7s. 6d. per lb.
Ham, Australian, " Pineapple Brand " 6s. 6d.
(2 cts. extra per lb for Ham if cut).
Kidneys, Australian Sheep " do " each.
Lemons, Australian " do " cts. per doz.
Oysters, American (large size, in tins) " do " 2s. 50d. per tin.
Australian Oysters, 1/2 doz. bottles " do " 1s. 90d. per bot.
" " 5 " " " 5s. 7d. each.
Partridges, Local " do " 2s. 25d. each.
Pigeons, Local (dressed) " do " 2s. 20d. each.
Rabbit, Australian 1st Grade " do " 6s. 6d.
Rice Birds " do " 5s. 6d. per doz.
Sausages, Australian Frits " do " 6s. 6d. per lb.
Sausages, Own Make (of Australian Meats) " do " 2s. 25d. each.
Snipe, Local " do " 2s. 25d. each.
Tongues, Australian Sheep " do " 2s. 20d. each.
Turkeys, Choice Australian (plucked) " do " 6s. 6d. per lb.SPECIAL NOTE.
Orders required to be filled in the Early Morning should be sent in before 3.30 P.M. the previous day.

Orders for NOON should be sent in by 8.00 A.M. the same day.

Orders for 3.30 P.M. should be sent in by NOON the same day.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. [988]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL EAST ASIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
TRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"BENGAL"

Captain W. W. Cooke, R.M.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this
for HOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 2nd
December, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports in connection with
the Company's S.S. "Marconi", 10,500 tons, from
Colombo, Passenger accommodation in which
vessel is secured before departure from Hong-
kong.Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamers proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Arabia",
due in London on the 13th January, 1906.Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
p.m. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 20th November, 1905.MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,

SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN,

DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, WAR-

SEILLES, LONDON,

HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND

BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TONKIN".

Captain A. Charbonnel, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 12th
December, at 1 P.M.This Steamer connects at Colombo with the
Australian line as Yarra bound for Marseilles
via Bombay and Aden.Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. ARMAND BEHIC, 26th December.

S.S. ERNEST SIMON, 9th January.

S.S. POLYNESIEN, 23rd January.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1905. [7]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT
GASOLINE
LAMPSOF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
from the best makers.INCANDESCENT
MANTLES,
CHIMNEYS,
GLOBES,
SHADES, &c.,for
GASOLINE AND GAS
LAMPSat the most moderate
prices.Lamps fixed up for
Buyers free of charge.Naphtha of the best
kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,

56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1905. [54]

MM

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Hongkong, 29th November, 1905. [7]

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.

Per Case.

BRANDY. * * * * 822.50

" * * * * 20.00

" * * * * 16.75

WHISKY, PALL MALL 20.00

JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND 12.50

C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND 10.50

PORT WINE, INVALIDS 20.00

DOURO 13.75

SHERRY, AMOROSO 20.00

LA TORRE 16.00

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. 40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905. [1123]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE, DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES

E.C. & C.

FOR

BASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS

AND

ACCESSORIES.

Tobacco-Shop

AMATEUR WORK. Received PROMPT and DAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

SHARE QUOTATIONS

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND	
						1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,000,000	\$125	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	\$7	\$5	\$20,000	\$41,768	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000
MARINE INSURANCE	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,805	\$21,150	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	1,000	\$83.13	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	\$2,339,112	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	\$486,284	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000
FIRE INSURANCES	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	\$120,047	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	\$160,372	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000
SHIPPING	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000	1,000,000 \$100,000 \$20,000
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$			